

NEW SUBGENERA OF BUSYCON ROEDING

By E. SYDNEY MARKS

FULGUROPSIS, subgenus novum.

Shell is dextral, large, pyriform, and similar to that of *Busycon* s. s., to which this group is closely related, but with canaliculate suture and with rounded or keeled shoulders (without spines or tubercles) in the adult stage. Protoconch is smooth, glossy, oblique, and comprised of two volutions. Canal is long, straight and open. Columellar lip is without folds or plaits. Outer lip is simple and entire. No posterior canal is present. Operculum is horny, and similar to that of *Busycon*, s. s. Periostracum is generally lost. Color of shell is buffy or gray, and is typically marked, at least in younger stages, with "lightning flashes" of chestnut brown. Aperture is usually reddish within. Shell generally has sculpture of fine, revolving lines or ridges, which typically show within the aperture. Type species: *Busycon* (*F.*) *pyrum* (Dillwyn) = *Bulla pyrum* Dillwyn, 1817, Cat. I, p. 485.

Fulguropsis differs from *Busycon*, s. s., in the following particulars: Canaliculate suture, different protoconch of two whorls, and absence of spines or tubercles.

The following species are included: *Busycon* (*Fulguropsis*) *pyrum* (Dillwyn) and *B.* (*F.*) *canaliculatum* = *Murex canaliculatus* Linné, 1767. Fossil species are: *B.* (*F.*) *pyriforme* = *Sycotypus pyriformis* Conrad, 1867, and *B.* (*F.*) *excavatum* = *Fulgur excavatus* Conrad, 1840.

Fulguropsis thus replaces *Sycotypus* Gill, 1867, not Gray, 1847.

SYCOFULGUR, subgenus novum.

The Miocene type species, *Busycon* (*Sycofulgur*) *rugosum* = *Fulgur rugosus* Conrad, 1840, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 1, p. 307, differs in having nodes on its shell throughout its growth; otherwise it is like *Fulguropsis*.